

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! Oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Clarifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rosened and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream;
Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The gloried guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drum beat as heart beat and offers shrilly pipe:
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

Government Takes Woolen Mills.

All woolen mills in the country were directed by the war department to hold their looms at the service of the government from now until July 1 to insure adequate supplies of cloth for uniforms. Manufacturers of civilian clothing who get any of the output of the mills will do so under special government permits.

Notices were sent to the mills by acting Quarter Master General Goethals. It was officially stated that the department now sees its way to clothe fully all men called to the colors. No comment was available as to the amounts of cloth the government may release to private manufacturers.

Germany Building Few Houses.

With building operations virtually suspended, housing has become a serious problem in Germany. Reports gathered by the department of labor show that only one-ninth as many houses were built in 1916 as in 1912. The total number was less than the number in any one large American city. Building construction is limited mainly to the cities engaged in war work. The report indicates that Germany will face a serious housing problem when the war is over and the soldiers return.

Coal Miner Sets Record.

A miner who deserved the medal he received from his employers is Marion Urbin of Wilkesbarre. During the month of March he worked every day, including Good Friday, and he mined 350 cars of coal and 58 cars of rock. At the same time he earned \$350, setting a new mark not only in individual mining but in amount of pay received by anthracite miners. Such record breakers are needed by the nation just at present.—New York Sun.

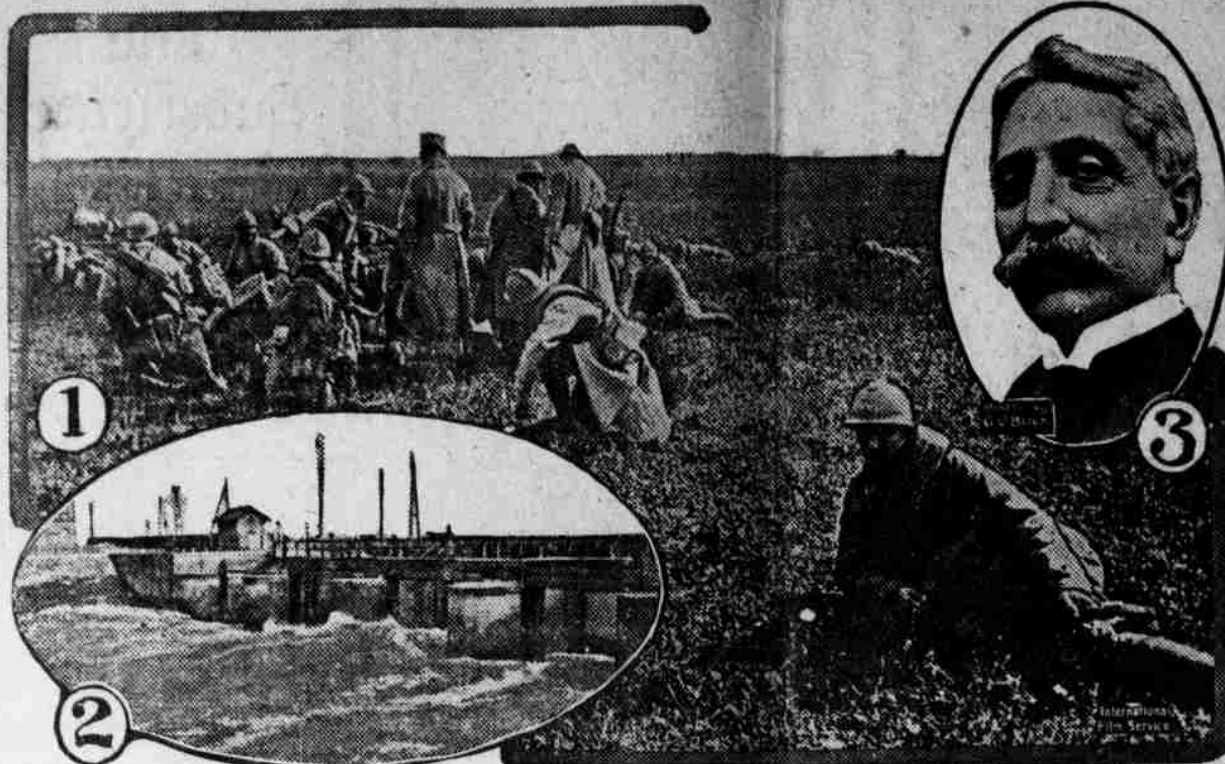
Old Hat Firm to Close.

The Baird-Untiedt company of Bethel, Conn., will close its doors as soon as the hats now in process of manufacture are completed, which probably will be within a few days. Officials said the factory would not resume business under present conditions. The factory employs about 200 persons.

This was the last of the fourteen or fifteen factories that flourished here a few years ago, a few "rough shops" alone remaining.

Report on Labor Conditions.

Reports to the department of labor from 39 large American cities show that a surplus of labor exists in 34 cities, as against a labor shortage in five. Labor experts say, although a serious shortage still is apparent in the building trades, the demand in cities having a percentage of unemployed has simmered down to skilled mechanics, particularly those needed for munitions work. Shortage in farm labor is limited largely to communities affected by war industries.



1—French skirmish party in the open, somewhere in the Meuse sector. 2—The lock gates of the Bruges canal at Zeebrugge which were reported destroyed in the allied naval raid on the German U-boat bases. 3—Stephen Panaretov, Bulgarian minister to the United States, who many Americans think should be sent home by a declaration of war against his country.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Naval Forces of Allies Make Dashing Raid to Bottle Up Hun U-Boat Bases.

GREAT BATTLE IS RENEWED

Germans Gain Little by Heavy Attacks—Holland Being Pushed to War's Brink—John D. Ryan Made Director of Aircraft Production.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Last week brought forth one of the most spectacular and dashing operations of the war—the raid of British and French naval forces on the German U-boat bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend. Five obsolete cruisers and two old submarines were sacrificed. The former, laden with concrete, were to be sunk in the channel mouths, and the latter full of explosives, were driven against the moles. These vessels, escorted by destroyers and all making a dense smoke screen, approached the Belgian coast in the night but were discovered and deluged with shells from the shore batteries and from German destroyers. The chief fight took place at Zeebrugge. There the cruiser Vindictive ran inside the harbor under heavy fire, and landed her crew on the mole after a great gap had been blown in it by a submarine. The men cleared the mole, destroyed all its guns and sank a destroyer and were able to get away again, though their losses were severe. Meanwhile three of the block ships were sunk at the entrance of the canal or in the harbor, and one of the old submarines was believed to have destroyed the lock gates, letting the water run out of the Bruges canal. At Ostend the operation was simpler and at least one of the block ships has been observed from airplanes blocking the greater part of the channel.

At this time it is not known just how successful the operation was in bottling up the U-boat bases, but probably it was no more so than was Hobson's attempt to bottle up the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor. However, it was a gallant enterprise, fearlessly carried out, and American navy men hope it will be followed up by additional naval exploits.

There was comparative quiet along the battle front in France and Flanders during the first half of the week, and both the allies and the Germans took advantage of the opportunity to strengthen their positions. In the minor operations the former had rather the best of it usually and the Huns were pushed back in various sectors by both the British and the French. Meanwhile the Germans were bringing up their heavier artillery, a difficult thing because of the nature of the terrain and were evidently making preparations for a resumption of the attack.

This came on Wednesday, when, after an intense bombardment, the enemy attacked with very considerable forces the allied positions south of the Somme, and along the Avre, in the regions of Hangard, Hallies and Senecot wood. For the time being these assaults were successfully repulsed except at Hangard, which village again fell into the hands of the Germans. The reports from Paris said that American troops were fighting with the French on this line and that their resistance to the attacks of the Huns was desperate. About eleven miles directly east of Amiens, the German objective in this region, the British withdrew from the village of Villers-Bretonneux, but elsewhere they stood firm.

At the same time the Huns launched attacks against the British in Flanders and there was fierce fighting on the line between Bailleul and Merville and near Bethune.

Next day by a smashing counter-attack the British retook Villers, taking some 700 German prisoners and finding the enemy dead heaped up about the village. The Huns also attacked strongly on the south slopes of Mount

Kemmel, southwest of Ypres, but the French defending that sector drove them back with severe losses. So, at the time of writing, the German gains in the renewed offensive are almost nil.

The terrific slaughter of Germans since their offensive opened, due to their custom of advancing in mass formation across open ground, has been more than they could stand, and Ludendorff has put a stop to that method of attack. The Huns now dash forward in smaller and separate parties and take shelter when the chance offers.

In the assault on Villers-Bretonneux the German tanks made their first appearance, leading the infantry, and a spectacular battle with British tanks ensued. Several of the heavy Hun machines engaged two light British tanks and disabled one of them. A big British tank rolled up to the rescue and after a sharp fight put one of the German monsters out of action and drove the others from the field.

General Doyen's fine brigade of American marines, it appears, has been in the thick of the battle in France and the casualty list sent over proves the "soldiers of the sea" have maintained their best traditions, for the list shows 34 killed, 244 wounded and not one taken prisoner. The heaviest loss sustained by the marines was in the forest of Apremont, in Lorraine, where two hot attacks by the Germans were repulsed by the Americans.

The Americans in the Toul sector have not been seriously attacked since the battle of Selchevrey. Belated details of that conflict tell of the heroic conduct of our boys while they were being driven back from that village and were retaking it and re-establishing the lines. Though their casualties were about 200, General Pershing reported they killed at least 800 Germans. Officers and men alike distinguished themselves by their bravery, individual deeds of heroism in the face of great odds being numerous.

There was great activity among the air fighters on the west front last week, and the outstanding event was the killing of Baron von Richthofen, one of the foremost German aviators and leader of the famous "circus." He was engaged in a fight with two British planes and flew low over the British lines, where a bullet pierced his heart. With characteristic chivalry the English gave him a fine funeral paying tribute to the memory of a gallant and brave foe.

Several American airmen reached the coveted distinction of being numbered among the "aces"—those who have downed at least five enemy flyers. And some of our aviators also met death.

Little news came out of Russia, but it is evident the Germans are still pursuing their plans of annexation. Indeed, the kaiser is being openly urged to assume the kingship of Livonia and Estonia, and it is announced that a valuable part of Poland will be added to Prussia. German forces have reached Smolensk in the Crimea, cutting the railroad connection of the fortress of Sebastopol with the mainland. The governments of the Crimea, Minsk and Homel have asked to be incorporated in the Ukraine. All attempts to open peace negotiations between Ukraine and Russia have failed. In Finland the German forces co-operating with the White guards have made further progress and the Finnish bolshevik government has evacuated Viborg.

There was considerable severe fighting on the Italian front last week, but without definite result, and in Macedonia the allies made considerable advances, capturing several towns.

Poor little Holland seems on the point of being dragged into the great conflict, despite her earnest efforts to maintain her neutrality. Berlin is reported to have made demands which may well result in adding the Dutch to the list of Germany's active enemies and that probably would mean Holland would become another Belgium, overrun and ravaged, for the allies could not well help her except from the sea. The German demands have to do with the treaty permitting the transportation of sand and gravel through Holland for the repair of

Belgian roads. The Netherlands government refuses to permit Germany to take these materials through Dutch territory for military works.

The Guatemalan national assembly has declared that Guatemala occupies the same position toward the European belligerents as does the United States, which in diplomatic circles is considered a declaration of war on Germany and her allies.

The rapidity with which American troops are being sent across the Atlantic is heartening the allies and demonstrating the intention of our government to put in the field the greatest possible force in the shortest possible time. Many of the men are going by way of England, and the fact that they are being transported across the English channel in safety has aroused the Germans to such an extent that their naval authorities have had to apologize for the inaction of their fleet.

It is not permitted to tell how many men the administration proposes to send to France before the end of the year, but it is so great that when Director General Schwab and the shipping board were told by General Goethals the amount of shipping he would require they were staggered. Mr. Schwab, however, believed the estimate could be fulfilled if certain steps could be taken to hasten the deliveries of ships, these steps including the reduction of some of the requirements of the navy so that the steel can be diverted to the uses of the transport fleet.

In Washington it is understood that as rapidly as ships can be provided the soldiers will be sent across, whether they are fully trained or not. It is reported the draft will be accelerated by calling 400,000 men to training next month, a number far in excess of previous estimates.

In line with the present policy of speeding up and making efficient all war preparations is the appointment of John D. Ryan, the copper magnate, as director of aircraft production for the army and the re-organization of the aviation section of the signal corps. General Squier hereafter will devote his attention to the administration of signals, and Brig. Gen. William I. Kenly is made director of a new division of military aeronautics. Howard Coffin retires from chairmanship of the aircraft board but remains a member of the advisory commission of the council of national defense.

The reports on the airplane situation made to the president by the Marshall committee and by assistant secretaries of war were not made public, but it is admitted that they substantiated the report of the senate committee that the program had collapsed.

Both houses of congress have passed the joint resolution to register for military service all males becoming twenty-one years old since June 5, 1917. The lower house adopted an amendment putting the newly registered men at the foot of their respective classes and sustained the military committee in refusing to exempt those who have entered medical or divinity schools since June 5.

The Chamberlain bill to turn seditionists over to military tribunals for trial by court martial met its fate when President Wilson declared his firm opposition to it and other authorities said it was unconstitutional. It was, of course, introduced because of charges that the department of justice has been lax in combating enemy propaganda, but these charges are refuted by the department, which reports it has secured at least 3,900 convictions in the last year, despite the inadequacy of federal laws against sabotage and disloyal utterances. The number of acquittals has been relatively small.

The senate devoted much time last week to debating the Overman bill for the co-ordination of government activities and it gained supporters daily. Senator Chamberlain being among those who declared he would vote for it. In opposing the bill Senator Sherman of Illinois found opportunity to make a bitter attack on various members of the cabinet and on George Creel.



Run up Old Glory!

Let it blaze

In red and white against the sky
And tell the story of the days
When hearts were stout and hopes were high
Forget the daily fights of greed,
Forget the struggles, the dismay
Of facing cruelty and need—
Run up Old Glory for the day.

Run up Old Glory!

Think of all

The old flag means to you and me,
Of how the blast of freedom's call
Shook out its folds from sea to sea,
Red with the blood that it has cost,
White with the souls of them that died—
To-day by laughing breezes tossed
It whispers of a nation's pride.

Run up Old Glory!

Fling it forth

And feel anew the country-call
That thrills East, West and South and North
And has its word for one and all
Run up Old Glory—fling it far
Across the blue of heaven's dome,
And feel that every stripe and star
Is warder of your hearth and home.



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"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe"
No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves.

Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely. It'll pay you. Join the movement now!

Country Needs Labor Reserve.

The establishment of a labor reserve is just as important as the establishment of a military reserve, in the view of Secretary William B. Wilson of the department of labor. That is why he is calling upon the artisans of the country to enroll in the "shipyard volunteers." In a telegram to the committee on civilian personnel of the Illinois state council of defense, Mr. Wilson said:

"The immediate labor needs of the shipyards are comparatively filled and the man who leaves his present position to seek employment in a shipyard is likely to find no work. The coming weeks and months, however, will necessitate the increase of the present number of shipyard workers by several hundred thousand men who have had experience in trades used in shipbuilding. The department of labor, with the aid of the shipping board council of national defense and the state councils of defense, now is enrolling in its United States public service reserve men of these trades who are willing to go to a shipyard when they are advised of a place."

BALK ON CONFERENCE REPORT

Senate Throws Out House Measure Giving Workers Right to Strike During the War.

The conference report on the bill providing severe penalties for destruction of or interference with production of essential war materials containing the clause giving workmen the right to strike for better wages or working conditions, was rejected by the senate, 34 to 25.

The vote, taken immediately upon reconvening of the senate and following bitter denunciation of labor's attitude in the war in the numerous strikes on war jobs, caused the house to reconsider the bill. The senate's opposition was directed solely to the clause providing that the bill should not restrict workmen from striking.

Many senators who objected to the provision regarded the vote as a rebuke to workmen who have struck at shipyards and factories engaged on war work.

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